INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1107 — Washington, D. C. — October 12, 1946

Price Increases May Bring Back Ceilings, USDA Warns

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has stated that in their consideration of canned food items, the supply is considered to be adequate if the canned food is available in both processors' and distributors' hands in sufficient quantities to enable the consumer to purchase the product when desired. Another essential part of this consideration has been that such canned foods that have not been declared in short supply, or, in other words, those items that have been decontrolled by the action of the Secretary of Agriculture, are not expected to rise in price unreasonably above the official ceilings established by the OPA price regulation in effect at the time of decontrol.

It has been pointed out that should the price of a canned food product rise unreasonably after it has been decontrolled, this likely will be considered as an indication that the item is in short supply, and may be so declared in the next regular announcement of the Secretary of Agriculture. A canned food product having once been left off the list of products in short supply, may reappear at some future date if the Secretary is convinced that it is no longer in ample supply as measured by the policy outlined above.

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USDA Reports Canning Crops Will Exceed All-time Records

October 1 reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (released October 10) indicate record or near-record production for virtually all fruits and vegetables grown for processing. The estimated 1946 tomato crop of 3,093,900 tons is the second largest on record and likely will exceed the 1945 production by 15 percent and (1935-44) 10-year average by 32 percent, despite certain reductions caused by the potato late blight in some sections. This year's corn crop for processing probably will reach

(Please turn to the following page and read *Canning Crops Exceed Records*)

Board of Directors to Meet

President Fred A. Stare has called the fall meeting of the Board of Directors for November 19 and 20, and a meeting of the Administrative Council for November 18. Both groups will meet in the New Ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel at Washington, D. C. The Board of Directors will discuss a number of important matters relating to Association services and particular attention will be given to a discussion of the plans now being formulated for holding the 40th Annual Convention of the National Canners Association at Atlantic City, N. J., during the week of January 19.

Due to the continued shortage of rooms, the hotels have asked the Association to request as many directors and Administrative Council members as possible to share rooms with one another so that ample reservations may be obtained for all who wish to attend the above meetings.

Tomato Blight Meeting Called by N.C.A. and Indiana Canners

The National Canners Association, in cooperation with the Indiana Canners Association, is calling a two-day meeting of experiment station workers (including horticulturists and plant pathologists), plant growers, tomato canners and field men on November 20 and 21 at the Claypool Hotel in Indianapolis, Ind., to discuss the 1946 tomato blight situation and to consider and formulate control plans for 1947. (See *Tomato Blight Meeting*, page 356.)

Stare and N.C.A. Staff Take Part in Florida Meeting

N.C.A. President Fred A. Stare, at the Florida Canners Association's 15th Annual Convention at Daytona Beach, Fla., October 10-12, warned the canning industry not to sacrifice quality for quantity and to continue to maintain the same high standards of quality throughout the post-war period as they have in the past. President Stare said that the canning industry was constantly carrying on its program of quality improvement and would continue to circulate knowledge concerning the wholesomeness, nutritive values, economy and convenience of canned foods.

Appearing on the Florida program with President Stare were Carlos E. Campbell, N.C.A. Secretary; Allen Walker, Director of International Trade Service, and Katherine R. Smith, Assistant Director of the Home Economics Division, both of N.C.A.

President Stare reminded the Florida canners that "every departure from the usual way of doing things leaves its impress,

temporary or permanent, on the future and that canners must strive constantly to improve quality, collectively and individually," and that they must be prepared to enter a competitive market once canned foods again become more plentiful than existing demands.

"Business goes where it is invited and stays where it is well treated," he continued. "None of us should ever be guilty of packing poor quality or of anything whatever that will drive business away.

"For the last few years not much salesmanship has been required to dispose of our production of canned foods. None of us know, however, just when the tide will turn and salesmanship once again be our major problem. In this connection it might be well to see what some of our grocer friends are thinking of the future," President Stare emphasized.

Secretary Campbell told the Florida canners that every war since the Napoleonic era has resulted in the increased popularity and wider public acceptance of canned foods. "Immediately preceding World War I, only 67 million cases of canned fruits and vegetables were consumed annually in the United States, however, consumption for the first year following the Armistice jumped to 90 million cases, and, with one exception, has been increasing ever since . . .," Mr. Campbell declared. "And even more startling," he said, "is the record for World War II. Before the war, the average consumption of canned fruits and vegetables had grown to slightly more than 250 million cases, yet barely a year has passed since the Japanese surrender and the annual consumption of canned fruits and vegetables is expected to reach nearly 500 million cases, or about twice as much as was consumed before Pearl Harbor.

"Canned citrus products are an excellent example of the ever-growing popularity and acceptance of canned foods. During the year prior to World War II, slightly less than 20 million cases of Florida citrus products found their way into consumptive channels. Today, not five years since December 7, 1941, an estimated total of about 50 million cases of Florida's canned citrus probably will be consumed here and abroad—a record of achievement," Mr. Campbell said, "Florida canners can be rightfully proud!"

Mr. Campbell pointed out that every man, woman, and child in the United States will eat about 100 cans of fruits and vegetables during 1946, and that in addition, 18 million cases of canned fish and sea food products, 100 million cases of canned meats, and 75 million cases of canned milk also will find its way into consumptive channels.

Allen Walker, N.C.A.'s International Trade Director, told the canners that before additional foreign trade markets for citrus products can be opened up the nations of the world must minimize trade barriers, and that the United States must take the lead in this movement. "We cannot demand of other nations that they reduce their tariffs and export and import controls while we hold ours intact," Mr. Walker said. "Hence we may expect to see lower import duties generally across the board, plus the removal of whatever other barriers make it difficult for the producers of other countries to sell their goods in our markets."

Katherine R. Smith, N.C.A. Assistant Director of the Home Economics Division, addressing a luncheon group at the Florida Canners Association convention, explained the reasons for changes in food habits and cited a recent report of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which reveals that food habits do change. The report, which covers the food supplies that went into the Nation's kitchens during the years 1909 to 1945, is summarized by Miss Smith as follows:

"The consumption of citrus fruit has risen 350 percent since 1909.

"About a third more tomatoes are being eaten than in 1909.

"The Nation is eating 30 percent less potatoes and grain products.

"Consumption of milk products (not including butter) has jumped from 169 quarts per capita in 1909, to 257 quarts in 1945.

"Consumption of canned leafy green and yellow vegetables in 1945 was four times that of 1909.

"Canned fruits rose from a 3-pound per capita consumption in 1909 to 19 pounds in 1940 and 1941. (No later figures were given because of the civilian cut in supply during war years.)

"These statistics point out the fact that food habits *can be* and *are* changed," Miss Smith emphasized.

CANNING CROPS EXCEED RECORDS

(Continued from page 353)

1,253,400 tons as compared with 1,129,200 tons last year and 935,320 tons for the 1935-44 average.

Other processing vegetable crops setting records include green lima beans, cabbage for kraut, and pimientos, while a slight reduction from last year's level is indicated for beets for processing, the USDA report revealed.

Fruits for processing indicating record-high production include peaches, pears, plums, prunes, oranges and grapefruit, while the 1946 apple crop is only a few thousand bushels below the 1935-44 average, and exceeds, by over 50,000,000 bushels, the 1945 production of 68,042,000 bushels. The nation's peach crop is now estimated as 85,782,000 bushels as compared with 81,564,000 in 1945, and 59,938,000 for the ten-year average. Pear production is estimated at 34,389,000 bushels, or slightly above the 1945 crop and 19 percent above average.

The 1946 plum crop probably will reach 101,000 tons for California and Michigan as compared with 73,200 tons last year and the ten-year average of 98,200 tons, while the Washington, Oregon and Idaho prune production is expected to reach 156,500 tons or about 10,000 tons over 1945 and more than 20,000 tons above average.

A crop of 57,400,000 boxes of early and midseason oranges are in prospect for 1946-47, a little over 10,500,000 boxes more than last season's all-time high. Grapefruit production for 1946-47 is expected to reach 64,700,000 boxes (exclusive of California summer grapefruit), and exceed the 1945-46 previous record by 3,400,000 boxes.

Crop production indications of the vegetables for processing covered by the USDA report, as well as those for the principal processing fruits, are shown by States in the following tables:

Tomatoes for Processing

States	1945 production	1946 indicated
	Tons	*Tons*
New York	157,200	140,800
New Jersey	150,800	187,200
Pennsylvania	152,500	103,200
North Atlantic	460,500	431,200
Ohio	213,800	246,200
Indiana	486,700	660,000
Illinois	51,600	65,800
Michigan	38,300	42,900
Wisconsin	5,700	6,200
Iowa	13,300	12,000
Missouri	32,900	32,500
North Central	842,300	1,005,600
Delaware	39,900	42,000
Maryland	119,100	180,600
Virginia	98,600	88,400
South Carolina	6,800	8,000
Florida	8,100	8,100
South Atlantic	272,500	327,100
Kentucky	7,000	8,400
Tennessee	4,200	6,900
Arkansas	30,200	41,600
Oklahoma	1,800	3,900
Texas	62,000	80,900
South Central	105,200	141,700
Colorado	30,400	25,400
Utah	54,800	75,000
California	906,000	1,003,200
Western	991,200	1,103,600
Other States	16,700	24,700
U. S. Total	2,688,400	3,093,900

Sweet Corn for Processing

States	1945 production	1946 indicated
	Tons	*Tons*
Maine	30,200	40,700
New Hampshire	1,200	1,500
Vermont	1,800	2,600
New York	57,600	59,800
Pennsylvania	26,500	20,800
North Atlantic	117,300	125,400
Ohio	46,700	47,300
Indiana	74,500	80,000
Illinois	163,500	194,400
Michigan	3,800	5,100
Wisconsin	223,600	216,000
Minnesota	181,200	202,500
Iowa	107,600	130,200
Nebraska	7,000	8,700
North Central	807,900	884,200
Delaware	7,400	6,000
Maryland	88,300	88,000
Virginia	1,500	1,200
South Atlantic	97,200	95,200
Idaho	23,800	33,600
Utah	6,700	6,000
Washington	38,100	55,800
Oregon	20,500	31,500
Western	89,100	126,900
Other States	17,700	21,700
U. S. Total	1,129,200	1,253,400

Pimientos for Processing

States	1945 production	1946 indicated
	Tons	*Tons*
California	1,600	1,800
Georgia	11,050	16,250
Total	12,650	18,050

Beets for Canning

States	1945 production	1946 indicated
	Tons	*Tons*
New York	58,300	47,200
New Jersey	8,000	4,800
North Atlantic	66,300	52,000
Indiana	900	1,100
Michigan	11,500	8,000
Wisconsin	66,000	46,500
North Central	78,400	55,600
Oregon	23,300	18,500
Other States	18,600	15,100
U. S. Total	186,600	141,200

Cabbage for Sauerkraut

States	1945 Total[1]	1945 Contract[2]	1946 Contract[2]
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
New York	100,600	30,500	37,800
Ohio	19,800	16,000	17,400
Indiana	5,600	2,100	2,700
Illinois	4,000	.....	.....
Michigan	4,400	3,600	2,000
Wisconsin	65,000	32,500	32,000
Minnesota	2,200	1,800	800
Colorado	3,100	.....	.....
Washington	3,700	3,300	4,400
Other States	25,900	13,290	9,900
U. S. Total	234,300	103,090	107,000

[1] Total production comprises tonnage obtained from contract acreage, tonnage obtained from land owned or leased by processors, and tonnage purchased on the open market.

[2] Contract tonnage comprises tonnage from acreage grown under contract for processors and acreage grown by processors on own or leased land.

Green Lima Beans for Processing

States	1945 production	1946 indicated
	Tons	*Tons*
New York	360	450
New Jersey	3,970	5,840
Pennsylvania	700	1,840
North Atlantic	5,030	8,130
Ohio	460	370
Michigan	690	1,800
Wisconsin	1,880	2,400
North Central	3,030	4,570
Delaware	9,880	8,160
Maryland	1,400	1,820
Virginia	990	1,090
South Atlantic	12,270	11,070
Utah	280	240
Washington	300	230
California	4,220	8,610
Western	4,800	9,080
Other States	9,550	9,460
U. S. Total	34,680	42,910

Estimated Fruit Production Continues to Show Increase

The following statistics on fruits are taken from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's October crop report and in most cases show only the total production of fruits for all purposes since USDA, as a rule, does not show the differences between fruits for processing and for fresh market uses. The figures for prunes are shown on a fresh basis. The total figures for all fruits compare the production indications on October 1, 1946, with the actual production for 1945:

Commodity	1945	1946
Apples (commercial)	*1,000 bushels*	
Eastern States	14,407	53,378
Central States	8,297	20,633
Western States	45,338	46,646
Total	68,043	120,657
Peaches		
California clingstone	19,418	22,210
California freestone	11,418	14,459
Washington-Oregon	2,967	3,308
Total U. S. (all peaches)	81,564	85,782
Pears		
California Bartlett	12,292	10,068
Oregon Bartlett	2,250	2,180
Washington Bartlett	5,800	6,750
Total U. S. (all pears)	34,011	34,389
Plums	*Tons*	
California	71,000	95,000
Michigan	2,200	6,000
Prunes		
Idaho	28,000	21,900
Eastern Washington	18,200	18,300
Western Washington	7,700	11,200
Eastern Oregon	20,100	19,100
Western Oregon	72,000	86,000
Cranberries	*Barrels*	
Massachusetts	478,000	550,000
New Jersey	49,000	77,000
Wisconsin	82,000	128,000
Washington	36,400	46,200
Oregon	11,400	13,900
Total U. S.	656,800	815,100

CITRUS FRUITS

	1945–46	1946–47
Oranges	*1,000 boxes*	
California, all	44,500	.....
Navels and Misc.	17,680	20,700
Valencias	26,900	.....
Florida, all	49,800	62,000
Early and midseason	25,400	32,500
Valencias	24,400	29,500
Texas, all	4,800	5,300
Early and midseason	2,880	3,240
Valencias	1,920	2,060
Arizona, all	1,210	1,270
Navels and misc.	570	600
Valencias	640	670
Louisiana, all	330	360
Tangerines		
Florida	4,200	5,200
Grapefruit		
Florida, all	32,000	34,500
Seedless	14,000	16,500
Other	18,000	18,000
Texas, all	24,000	24,500
Arizona, all	4,100	4,300
California, all	3,210	.....
Desert Valleys	1,220	1,390
Other	1,990	.....
Limes		
Florida	200	170

NEW ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the Association since September 14, 1946:

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Bixby Canning Co., Bixby, Okla.

P. J. Burke Packing Co., Inc., Bellingham, Wash.

Delaware Mushroom Coop. Assn., Hockessin, Del.

Fruitland Packing Co., Shelby, Mich.

Georgia Canning Co., Wayside, Ga.

Mawer-Gulden-Annis, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Peace River Canning Co., Wauchula, Fla.

Pomeroy Mushroom Co., Pomeroy, Pa.

Portland Fish Co., Portland, Ore.

Home Ec Staff Increased

The Association's Home Economics Division reports that membership requests for recipes to use on labels and in other ways have shown such a decided increase that additional personnel has been hired to take care of the increased work.

To assist in testing and developing recipes in the N.C.A. Service Kitchen, the temporary services of Helen L. Keir have been secured. Mrs. Keir is a graduate of Kansas State College and had excellent food experience as Director of the Home Service Department of The Gas Service Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., and later with the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Subsistence Division of the Navy.

Run 5th in Series of Ads on Canned Food Nutritive Values

A reprint of the ad "The Nutritive Value of Canned Fruits" is enclosed in this week's INFORMATION LETTER. The ad, the fifth in a series of advertisements appearing in the home economics magazine, *What's New in Home Economics*, is part of the program to give wider dissemination of the results of the research work conducted by the National Canners Association and the Can Manufacturers Institute.

The advertisement is designed for use by teachers and students of home economics and others in stressing the nutritive values of canned foods. It is published in the magazine on a perforated and punched page, thus making its removal easy and thereby enabling teachers to keep the complete series of ads in their notebooks for classroom and reference purposes.

A series of 10 advertisements has been contracted for, the first five of which appeared in the April, May, June, September and October issues of *What's New in Home Economics*. The remaining five ads will be published this fall and winter.

The ads, written in non-technical language, are prepared by Marjorie Black of the Association's Home Economics Division in cooperation with Dr. E. J. Cameron of the N.C.A. Laboratory, Dr. L. E. Clifcorn of the Continental Can Company, and Dr. R. W. Pilcher of the American Can Company.

If additional copies of "The Nutritive Value of Canned Fruits" or any of the other ads in the series are desired, they may be obtained from the Home Economics Division, National Canners Association, 1739 H Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Baby Food Research Meeting

An organizational meeting of the baby food subcommittee of the Association's Scientific Research Committee will be held in Washington on October 14. The subcommittee was created to act in an advisory capacity on all technical phases of the packing of processed baby foods.

TOMATO BLIGHT MEETING

(Concluded from page 353)

The question of the relative merits of plants grown in the South, or in the West, in comparison with homegrown plants and direct-seeded tomatoes also may be discussed at this meeting, and some comparisons made as to the costs of producing plants by the above methods with those produced by use of new growing techniques which might either improve the quality of plants or reduce their cost.

The tomato blight meeting will start at 9 A. M., November 20, and requests for hotel reservations should be sent direct to the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind. If reservations cannot be obtained there, accommodations possibly will be available at the Lincoln, Severin, Warren, Harrison or Riley Hotels in Indianapolis.

N.C.A. at Dietetic Meeting

Marjorie H. Black and Katherine R. Smith of the N.C.A. Home Economics Division, will attend the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the American Dietetic Association, at the Netherlands Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 14 to 18.

Persons attending this convention include, not only dietitians of hospitals and schools, but home economists representing other types of quantity food services, as well as companies who supply the institutions with food and equipment.

Laboratory Work Reviewed

The Washington Laboratory Committee will meet at Association headquarters on October 14 and 15 to review the work of the Washington laboratories during the past year and to consider current activities and proposed plans of scientific research in the Washington laboratories. The Committee is composed of John Knowles of Libby, McNeil and Libby, Harold Humphries of General Foods Corp., John Baxter of H. C. Baxter & Bro., and G. C. Scott of Minnesota Valley Canning Co.

Herring and Alewives Ceilings

Canners are permitted ceiling price increases of $1.20 per case of 48 15-ounce cans of Atlantic sea herring and alewives, effective October 12, the Office of Price Administration announced this week.

The action, which was taken by Amendment 3 to MPR 396, is a part of the previous action taken on Maine sardines and will restore the price relationship existing between these species and canned Maine sardines, OPA said. Canners of Maine sardines were granted an increase of $1.20 a case of 100 quarter-pound cans or 48 three-quarter-pound cans on August 28.

Status of Fishermen under Social Security Act Clarified

The status of fishermen under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act was recently clarified by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in an opinion letter to a group of fish canners.

Prior to July 1, 1946, the Federal Unemployment Tax Act contained an exemption for services performed by an officer or a crew member of a vessel on the navigable waters of the United States. The Social Security Act amendments of 1946, which was signed by the President on August 10, extended the coverage of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, effective July 1, 1946, to include services performed on American vessels but provided for special exemptions for services on certain fishing vessels. Section 1607 (c) (17) of the Internal Revenue Code, which was added by the 1946 Act, provides that services performed by an officer or crew member of a vessel while it is engaged in fishing are exempt from the Unemployment Tax Act. However, this exemption does not apply to "service performed in connection with the catching or taking of salmon or halibut, for commercial purposes" or to "service performed on or in connection with a vessel of more than ten net tons."

According to the opinion letter of the Bureau the status of fishermen under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act is now as follows:

Services performed on or after July 1, 1946, by employees in the catching of fish are not subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act *unless* (1) the employees are engaged in the catching of salmon or halibut for commercial purposes, or (2) the employees perform services on a vessel of more than 10 net tons. Services which fall within *either* of these two categories are not exempt. Thus an employee engaged in catching salmon or halibut is denied the exemption, irrespective of the tonnage of the vessel on which he is employed.

It should be noted that this identical fishing exemption has existed in the Federal old-age benefits tax provisions since January 1, 1940. Thus beginning July 1, 1946, maritime services are covered for unemployment tax purposes to the same extent as they are covered for old-age benefits tax purposes.

Study Future of Tin Supplies at the London Tin Conference

Delegates attending the International Tin Conference at London, England, this week are considering the establishment of an international organization to explore the prospective world tin supplies and to make plans to prevent tin from becoming a surplus commodity once the present tin shortage has ended.

If the conferene reaches general agreement, the United States is expeted to favor establishment of an intergovernmental study group to work on recommendations for joint producer-consumer action on the problem.

Such a study group could be brought under the commodity commissions of the proposed International Trade Organization when it is fully established, if international agreement along the lines of the American charter proposals is reached. This approach to the prospective tin surplus would be in sharp contrast to the pre-war situation when the International Tin Committee, a quasi-governmental organization representing six tin-producing countries, functioned under a tin agreement which established export quotas for each country.

Canned Poultry Statistics

The quantity of poultry canned or used in canning during August totaled 10,767,000 pounds compared with 8,034,000 in August last year and 6,701,000 pounds in August, 1944, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported this week. Quantity canned in July consisted of 9,784,000 pounds of chicken and 983,000 pounds of turkey.

The quantity of poultry certified under Federal inspection during the first six months of this year totaled 119,238,000 pounds, compared with 105,664,000 during 1945.

The following table shows the quantity of poultry used for canning during 1944, 1945, and the first eight months of 1946:

	1944 *Pounds*	1945 *Pounds*	1946 *Pounds*
January	13,191,000	15,343,000	13,020,000
February	13,686,000	16,390,000	11,402,000
March	13,261,000	18,746,000	11,145,000
April	10,564,000	18,392,000	9,680,000
May	10,056,000	20,011,000	10,974,000
June	11,294,000	14,401,000	10,243,000
July	7,839,000	7,764,000	8,314,000
August	6,701,000	8,034,000	10,767,000
September	6,476,000	4,759,000	.....
October	10,432,000	5,815,000	.....
November	15,449,000	8,972,000	.....
December	12,852,000	7,960,000	.....
Total	131,801,000	146,587,000	85,545,000

Forthcoming Meetings

October 17-19—National Association of Food Chains, 13th Annual Meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

October 25—National Nickle Packers Association, Fall Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

October 25-26—Texas Canners Association, Driscoll and Plaza Hotels, Corpus Christi, Tex.

October 28—National Food Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, N. Y.

November 3-7—Super Market Institute, Annual Convention, Hotel Stevens, Chicago, Ill.

November 8—Michigan Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.

November 11-12—Wisconsin Canners Association, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

November 15—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

November 19—Association of Pacific Fisheries, 33rd Annual Convention, Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

November 21-22 — Indiana Canners Association, Inc., Fall Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

November 21-22—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 32nd Annual Meeting, The Yorktowne Hotel, York, Pa.

December 2-3—Illinois Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Annual Fall Convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

December 6-7—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.

December 10-11—Ohio Canners' Association, Annual Convention, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus.

December 12-13—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., 61st Annual Convention, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

January 12-17, 1947—National Food Brokers Association, 42nd Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19-24, 1947—National Canners Association, 40th Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 20-24, 1947—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit and Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 20-23, 1947—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 6-7, 1947—Ozark Canners Association, 39th Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

February 7-8, 1947—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

February 10-11, 1947 — Tennessee-Kentucky Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

March 16-22, 1947—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, San Francisco, Calif.

March 31-April 4, 1947—Frozen Food Institute, Inc., Sixth Annual Convention, Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.

April 10-11, 1947—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

January 12-18 Suggested for Canner-Broker Conferences

The National Food Brokers Association has requested the National Canners Association again to remind all N.C.A. members who intend to hold conferenes with their brokers during the week of the National Food Brokers Association Convention to make their reservations now. The NFBA suggests that such an arrangement would enable a great many more canners to attend business sessions during the N.C.A. Convention since the Brokers' Convention is being held during the week, January 12-18, or just one week earlier than the National Canners Association Convention.

Canners who expect to be in Atlantic City during the week of the National Food Brokers Association Convention should make their requests for room reservations to R. F. Alexander, National Canners Association, 1739 H Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Record Canned Fruit Juice Pack

Record-large supplies of canned fruit juices are predicted for the coming winter by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture. Much of the large citrus crop in prospect for the 1946-47 season will be going into cans, and the pack may exceed last season's total of more than 62 million cases or 1,498,000,000 No. 2 cans, BAE stated.

In addition to the larger citrus juice pack, increases are likely in other canned juices, notably apple and grape juice because of the larger apple and Concord grape crops in the Northeast. Prices of citrus juice on retail markets may be lower, once markets become well-supplied with the new pack.

Tin Production for First Six Months of 1946 down 43%

As the International Tin Conference was meeting in London this week, the International Tin Research and Development Council issued a report from Amsterdam on October 9 stating that the world tin prodution during the first half of 1946 was 43,250 tons, or 54 percent of the average six-months production during the years 1934-38, and only 36 percent of the production in the first six months of the peak production year of 1941.

World consumption of tin in the same period was estimated at 56,000 tons—or about 71 percent of the amount used in the first half of the peak year 1937.

World tin stocks, exclusive of consumer stocks, amounted to 64,400 tons at the end of June, or a decrease of 8,000 tons from available stocks at the end of last December, the report said, explaining that this drop was due to exports from Great Britain.

Freight Car Loadings Increase

Freight car loadings of canned foods during the fourth quarter of 1946 are expected to be 16.5 percent above those in the same period in 1945, according to estimates just compiled by the 13 Shippers Advisory Boards and made public this week. Actual freight car loadings for the fourth quarter of 1945 totaled 113,160 cars as compared with an estimated total of 131,877 for the fourth quarter of 1946.

On the basis of those estimates, freight car loadings of the 30 principal commodities, including canned foods, will be 7,599,575 cars in the fourth quarter of 1946, compared with 6,924,123 actual car loadings for the same commodities in the corresponding period in the preceding year. All of the 13 Shippers Advisory Boards estimate an increase in carloadings for the fourth quarter of 1946 compared with the same period in 1945 except the Northwest region.

Canned Milk Statistics

Estimated at 291,400,000 pounds for August, production of canned evaporated milk was 19 percent less than a year earlier but 5 percent higher than the 5-year August average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported this week. This was the twelfth consecutive month with production lower than in the corresponding month a year earlier. Production for this August was the fourth highest of record for the month, having been exceeded only in 1945, 1944 and 1941. Production for this year through August totaled 2,291,300,000 pounds, or 23 percent less than for the same months of 1945.

Production of canned sweetened condensed milk, both whole and skim, was 10,400,000 pounds for August—a 24 percent decline from a year earlier but a 9 percent gain over the 5-year August average. During the first eight months of the year, the cumulative output was 18 percent less than that of the corresponding period in 1945.

Shields to Leave USDA

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson last week announced the resignation of Robert H. Shields as administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration and the president of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Mr. Shields, who will continue in his present position for several weeks, will leave government service to enter private industry as executive vice president and general counsel of the United States Beet Sugar Association.

Milton W. Larsen Dies

Milton W. Larsen, President of The Larsen Co., Green Bay, Wis., died on Otober 8. Mr. Larsen, a member of the Old Guard Society, entered the canning business in 1910. He was a member of the National Canners Association and other trade groups.

Increase Vegetable Oil Prices

Increases averaging one and three-quarter cents a pound in crude vegetable oils at the crusher level and which will be passed on to all other levels, effective October 1, were announced this week by the Office of Price Administration. Each reseller will employ current mark-ups to his new acquisition costs, but will not take new ceilings until he receives notification in the first shipment from his supplier bearing the new rates.

Increases in crude oil ceilings are reflected in higher prices for refined oils, as follows:

Refined cottonseed oil—ceiling up by 1 93/100 cents a pound.

Refined peanut oil—up by 1 86/100 cents a pound.

Refined soybean oil—up by 1 89/100 cents a pound.

Refined corn oil—up by 1 89/100 cents a pound.

Each year, approximately 30,000,000 pounds of vegetable oils are used by the fish canning industry.

Sardine Ceilings Increased

Increases in canner ceiling prices for canned California sardines and in processor ceilings for Pacific Coast sardine oil, fish meal and fish scrap, were announced October 9 by the Office of Price Administration. Ceilings for canners of Pacific Coast sardines are raised by 14 percent, effective October 9.

New processor increases on sardine oil, fish meal and scrap amount to 1½¢ a pound for the oil and $7 a ton for the meal and scrap, effective October 7, 1946.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Price increases may bring back ceilings, USDA warns	353
USDA reports canning crops to exceed all-time records	353
Board of Directors to meet	353
Tomato blight meeting called by N.C.A. and Indiana Canners	353
Stare and N.C.A. staff take part in Florida meeting	353
Estimated fruit production continues to show increase	355
New Association members	355
Home Ec staff increased	355
Run 5th in series of ads on canned food nutritive values	356
Baby food research meeting	356
N.C.A. at dietetic meeting	356
Laboratory work reviewed	356
Herring and alewives ceilings	356
Status of fishermen under Social Security Act given	356
Study future of tin supplies at the London tin conference	357
Canned poultry statistics	357
Forthcoming meetings	357
January 12-18 suggested for canner-broker conferences	357
Record canned fruit juice pack	357
Tin production for first six months of 1946 down 43%	358
Freight car loadings increase	358
Canned milk statistics	358
Shields to leave USDA	358
Milton W. Larsen Dies	358
Increase vegetable oil prices	358
Sardine ceilings increased	358